The greatest opportunity of the season. Suits that sold all season at \$22, \$25, \$28 and \$30 go during the next two weeks only at

Nobby Cheviots and Cassimeres, elegant Fancy Worsteds, in Sacks, Frocks and Cutaways. Tailormade Suits for extra-sized stout and long men, all, go in this sale.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

IT'S FUNNY, AIN'T IT? People seem to think paying railroad fare is just another name for being robbed. We had an impression it was epidemic; all human nature had the same idea, and it troubled us. We sometimes thought of abandoning the business; quit racking our brains to discover enticing trips, with great attractions en route—scenery, health and pleasure combined—for a low rate; quit being a slave to plans for others' pleasure; quit being a complete geography and encyclope-dia of this continent, and all others, that could be consulted free all hours of the day and night; cease forever trying to explain why the tickets to Griggs-by's station cost more than those to Spookville; never again try to figure out how the Sisters of the White Dove can run an excursion for 50 cents fare and al-low the committee passes and 50 cents each for selling the tickets and working up the excursion. We were weary of all this until we heard the praise of our line from the thousands who went over it to Chicago last week and heard what those who went other routes said. It made us feel so good we will continue selling

Between all stations, July 3 and 4, one-half fare. Good to return until July 7. This includes Chicago The grand trip to New York and Boston, via scenie C. & O. railway, Old Point Comfort and ocean

Base-ball trains-Leave Union Depot...... 3:00 pm 3:40 pm Washington street...... 3:02 pm 3:42 pm TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. ... 3:55am 3:45pm ...11:50am 10:50pm CRICAGO DIVISION.

7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm 3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-ar accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

BIGAMIST BROWN.

Wife No. 21 Appears, and the Much-Married Man Decides to Return to Detroit.

CHICAGO, July 2.- The mystery surrounding the bigamist, James Wellington Aldrich Brown, has been practically cleared up, and he to-day announced his willingness to leave his cell at the Armory and accompany officer Myler to Detroit without waiting for the formality of requisition papers. His decision was brought about by a visit from wife No. 21, whose name is May Burnell, and whose conversation convinced Mr. Brown that no prosecution in Detroit would be more vigorous than one headed by her in Chicago. "Yes," he said to a reporter, "I will go back to Detroit and stand my trial there. There is really nothing against me. I know nothing of half the women they talk of, and whatever my relations with the other half may have been. I can truly say that they will not be recognized by the law. Still, I have enemies there. One man will probably shoot me on sight. They can't protect me from him, but if I escape him I will stand my trial. Should I be acquitted, well and good. Should I be convicted they can never make me work in the penitentiary. I will always have a last recourse, and you may be sure I will avail myself of it."

"You will not commit suicide?" "Yes, sir; I will. I would rather die a hundred times that be sent to prison for no crime. The first known of Brown's bigamous tendencies was in 1885, when he, already possessed of at least one living wife, married Miss Ida Kelly, a pretty young woman living on Jefferson avenue, Detroit. This was in the fall of the year, and a few months later he deserted ber and went to Muskegon, Mich. where he was married, in January, 1886, to a lady of that town whose name cannot be ascertained. Miss Kelly followed him and caused his arrest, when he was sent from court at Saginaw to the penitentiary at Jackson, where he served nine months, and during his term of imprisonment made an unsuccessful attempt to end his life by cutting his throat with a razor. He inflieted a bad gash. but was finally cured, though he still bears the scar. It was early in November, 1886, when he was released from the penitentiary and all trace of him was lost until January, 1887, when he nade his appearance in Pontiac, Mich., and five days later married Miss Anme M. Hazel, of that town. From there he fled to Detroit, closely followed by Miss Hazel's friends, including a brother, who is the man who threatened to shoot Brown on sight and the fear of whom made the prisoner unwilling to go back to Mich-

Stage Robbers Secure \$10,000.

MADEIRA, Cal., July 2 -A stage running between this place and Hildreth was stopped this afternoon by masked men. They jumped from behind rocks and compelled the express messenger to hand him his gun and then compelled him and the driver to hand over the express box, containing \$10,000 in silver bullion. The robbers

WHEN INDICATIONS. TUESDAY-Slightly cooler; fair weather.

We had the first run on bandannas when the "old Roman" was nominated at St. Louis. We had the first run on flag handkerchiefs when the "young American" was nominated at Chicago.

We have a full line of

"Bandanna," you know, means "silk or cotton handkerchief." So it isn't correct to ask for "a bandanna handkerchief." You'll get one just the same, though, if you do.

Campaign Plugs in black, pearl, nutria, tan or blue.

Helmets, all colors; brass mounting. Campaign Buttons. Campaign Ties.

THEY MARRIED THEMSELVES.

Unceremonious Ceremony at Gill-Gwynne Euptials-No Minister Takes Part in It.

New York, July 2 .- It now appears that W. Fearing Gill had a very good reason for declining to tell a reporter, on Thursday evening, the name of the clergyman who made him the husband of Miss Edith Gwynne, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's sister. It was announced to-day that no clergyman or magistrate performed the ceremony, but that the couple quietly married themselves. They stood up together on Tuesday night and declared themselves man and wife in the presence of two witnesses, a proceeding which Mr. Gill had satisfied himself was legal and binding. This was done under press of circumstances. Miss Cettie Gwynne, the bride's sister, was opposed to the marriage, and the flat in which the sisters lived was directly over that of William J. Flage, an uncle, who also was no friend of Mr. Gill The couple, therefore, chose a time when Miss Cettle Gwynne was out and Mr. Flagg's family away. The opportunity was afforded on Tuesday, when the younger sister was at the theater with her betrothed, Mr. William E. Shepherd. It was the opportunity, too, for the sisters had completed arrangements for going to Narragan-sett Pier on Friday. Mr. Gill had prepared a list of eleven ministers who were in town, and it was originally intended that one of these should marry them, but at the last moment it was concluded to dispense with a clergyman. It was the express intention of the couple to be remarried by a clergyman at a convenient time, and the wedding trip was planned accordingly.

As soon as the unceremonious marriage was performed, Mr. Gill withdrew to his own apart meuts at No. 35 Madison avenue. Miss Cettie Gwynne returned to her flat, and her eister shortly after 11 o'clock, and was displeased at the news her sister gave her. Next morning she informed her step-father, Mr. Matthews. He took Mr. Flagg into consultation, and the result was that the sisters were dispatched to Narragansett Pier earlier than had been proposed. Mr. Gill, meantime, took steps to pacify his newly-made relatives. He did not go to see them himself, but secured the services of Mr. Lew Vanderpoele, who figured recently as the possessor of a number of manuscripts not by George Sand. Mr. Vanderpoele executed his commission, but with what result is not known. Mr. Gill went to Narragansett Pier to-day. Mrs. Gill is the older of two sisters. She is a brunette of forty, is tall, and weighs over 200

Battle Between a Bulldog and a Horse. DETROIT, Mich., July 2 .- S. Keiter, of this city, recently imported an English bulldog, warranted never to open its jaws when once they closed on an enemy. Keiter was very proud of his purchase, and exhibited it frequently to a select circle of friends. Recently the dog was given a corner in the stable where Mr. Keiter also kept a fast-pacing borse. Yesterday Keiter locked the two animals in the barn and went away on an excursion. When he returned and opened the barn-door in the evening he was horrified to find the borse on the floor nearly dead, while hanging to its under jaw, from which the lesh had been torn, leaving the bone almos bare, was the buildog, alive but badly bruised. Mr. Keiter called in his friends, and at once set to work relieving the horse of his terrible antagonist. The dog was choked, kicked, pounded, burned with hot irons and a wedge driven into his jaw, but all to no purpose. Finally an ax was procured and the dog's head enopped off. Then it was difficult to loosen that grip. The horse was got to his feet and an examination made. He will probably die. His skin was torn from his body in many places where the dog had evidently tried to fasten his teeth, and he was scarred from head to foot. The dog had evidently had one hold on the horse's breast, for there a large piece of flesh was torn out. It had been a battle royal. Probably the dog, after breaking his rope, had wandered into the pacer's stall, and, coming too near his beels, had been kicked. He retaliated with his teeth and the fight began. There was hardly a whole bone left in the dog's body, and the norse will not be good for anything if he lives.

Murderer Brooks's Relatives. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.-Mra S. N. Brooks, mother of Hugh Brooks, alias Maxwell, the chioreformer, and her daughter Annie, arrived here this morning from Hyde, Eng., and later in the day had an interview with young Brooks, at the They were not permitted to enter the cell department of the prison, that being contrary to the rule, but they held a long and earnest conversation with their son and brother through the wire screen, or netting, which separates the jail proper from the cage in which friends or relatives are allowed to see and talk with prisoners. This meeting was tearful and affeeting, and continued for more than hours. but the particulars nature of the conversation is not known. When it was learned that the ladies were in the jail a crowd congregated in the halls leading to the cage, but the doors were closed and nobody was permitted to intrude upon the privacy of the visitors. Mrs. Brooks is stopping at the home of one of the attorneys of her son, and will remain here at least until it is definitely known whether her boy's sentence will be commuted. She will be at Jefferson City on the 9th inst. when Governor Morehouse will hear an appeal for commutation of sentence by Brooks's attorpers, and she and her daughter will make personal pleas for the life of their son and brother,

and present letters and documents in his behalf. Signing the Amaigamated Scale. PITTSBURG, July 2-This evening Superintend ent Walker, representing Carnegie, Phipps & Co. signed the scale for all their mills except the Homestead steel-works. The latter was not signed because Mr. Walker desired to consult with the other members of the firm on some slight changes proposed by the workmen. will be signed, however, before the end of the week. The Carnegie mills are now closed, but operations will be resumed on Thursday. The Republic Iron Company, of this city also placed their signature to the scale to-night, and will start their plant the latter part of the week. Thirteen signatures are attached to the scale. They are: The Apolio Irou and Steel Company, P. H. Laufman & Co., Aurora Iron and Steel Company, of Aurora, Ind.; Maumee Company, of Toledo, O.; Mingo Junction Iron and Steel Company, of Mingo, O. Howard Hardware Company, of Cleveland; Akron Iron Company; Lookout Mills, of Chattancoga, Tenn.; two firms at Findley, O.; Oliver Bros. & Phillips; the Republic Iron Company, and Carnegie, Phipps & Co.

Cost of the National Convention. CHICAGO, July 2.—The total cost of the Re-

publican national convention, it was ascertained to-day, is \$30,600. A deficit of \$700 exists, but will be readily subscribed. The three largest items of expenses were \$7,000 to the Auditorium Association for hall rent; \$2,750 for electric lighting, and \$5,000 for entertaining members of the national committee.

A DEAD-LOCK ON THE TARIFF

The Mills Revenue Bill Will Be Sent to the Senate in About Three Weeks,

Republicans Will Offer a Substitute, Long Speeches and Conferences Will Follow, and There Will Be No Tariff Legislation.

Hon. William Walter Phelps Talks of the Nominations Made at Chicago,

Telling of the Causes that Led to the Selection of General Harrison as the Nominee for President-Other Washington News.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

It Is Not Likely that a Bill Will Be Enacted at This Session of Congress.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Washington, July 2.—One of the leading members of the Senate committee on finance said this evening, on the tariff outlook: "The Mills bill will come to us from the House between the 20th and 25th instant, and will be substituted for the Republican measure we are now at work upon. The Republicans, representing the majority of the Senate, will report the substitute bill to the Senate, and the Democrats, on the part of the minority, will report the Mills bill. We will discuss them a week or ten days, and pass the Republican bill, which will go to a conference committee. The Repubicans will never agree to a bill with free wool in it, and the Democrats will refuse all propositions not including free wool. The conference will disagree, and the tariff question will die right there, so far as Congress is concerned. Congress will adjourn about the middle of August."

I asked Senator Allison to-day, if the Senate committee on finance would have a tariff bill ready to report as soon as the House bill reached their side of the Capitol. "I can't promise that," he replied. "but I will say that we shall have a bill before the Senate in short order as soon as we get a chance to report it, and that we will pass it, too, before we adjourn. We cannot afford to leave here without doing something to reduce the surplus and the revenue."

"In what form will your bill come?" "I cannot say; but we are devoting deal of time and study to the subject." "Will there be a free whisky clause?"

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

He Tells Why General Harrison Was Nomi-

nated, and Eulogizes the Ticket. Washington, July 2.-Congressman William Walter Phelps, who returned last night from Chicago, express ed himself to-day as well satisfied with the convention work. "I suspect it seemed a little tedious to those outside," he said, "but I assure you it was a busy time on the inside. The convention was a vast hive, and its delegates were swarming night and day in the effort to exchange and unify their sentiments. You see, it was not like other conventions. They went out to select a candidate, and that is harder work than merely to accept and declars one. The people did not know what candidate they wanted; and how could the delegates? They had to learn; and it takes time to learn. The eight hundred delegates came with honest views, but all shaded with local coloring; so they went to work to get a clear view. There were several noticeable steps in the process. The convention, which was composed largely of Mr. Blaine's friends, had first to convince itself that it would not do to nominate Mr. Blaine against his will. There were men who wanted to nominate him at any cost, and there were men who wanted to nominate him only when it could be done without harm to his honor and without danger to Republican success at the polls. Their differences were practically compromised by the recognition of the fact that it would not do to nominate Mr. Blaine until his friendly rivals, whom he had invited into the contest, were ready to unite in asking him to take the nomination. That was a probable contingency, but as a fact it never came. It required, first of all, the assent of Senator Sherman; but this he was not expected to give, and he ought not to have given it, as his vote was the highest in the poll and fell to second only at the moment General Harrison was nominated. The next duty was to discover if the paramount and solid qualities of Mr. Depew, making him the ideal candidate, and in that regard the only rival of Mr. Blaine, were strong enough in the granger States to overcome the panic which strikes all the Western politicians at the mention of a railway or a railway official. Opinions of the most sagacious politicians differed as to the convention's duty in this case. All such recognized the existence and the importance of the granger's prejudice, but whether, that being admitted, it was not well to brave it with a candidate of such exceptional merit, whose personal popularity would bring to the Republican college the thirty-six electoral votes of New York-this was a question only the united wisdom of the convention could decide. The convention decided it, and decided it on the side of prudence. It risked no certain States in the effort, however gallant and exciting, to capture a doubtful one. When these great questions were settledland the fates of two candidates, who were involved, there was still left the task of discovering which of the many remaining candidates was the best. In deciding the superiority where all were good-fitting in character and capacity to fill the position—the only question was which could get the most votes. This, too, required time, many interviews and much disenssion. The Allison delegates had to learn that there were prejudices against their candidate which affected his merits as a vote-getter. The politicians of the convention-and it was a convention made up almost exclusively of men who had acquired political knowledge by experience-insisted that a State was the best judge of the political strength of its own sons; that if it was a question of relative strength between two of her sons, Indiana, who knew them best, should have the right to decide the question. Then, too, the earnest advocacy of Judge Gresham's claims by mugwump journals, which had no intention to support his candidacy at the polls, was generally recognized as a danger signal not to be disregarded, and those who found a peculiar attraction in the lofty character and splendid record of Judge Gresham, and were willing to disregard these mere sentimental objections, were checked by the admission on chis own part that he had once been a 'Knownothing.' The foreign vote in New York and New Jersey, upon hearing that fact, would never wait or listen to any excuse—that he was young-that his connection was a temporary one, and that he indignantly sundered it as soon as he learned of its cruel proscription. There were still left Sherman and Allison, Alger and Harrison. The defeat of Senator Sherman

was practically settled by the almost upanimous

States the influence of New York was, of course,

resolved, in a contingency, to support Mr. Sher-man rather than to take up some new man. "The convention," said he, "leaned longer and more heavily on Alger than the ballots in-dicated. A soldier, a business man, an ex-Gov-ernor of great popularity, of a genorosity well known before his political ambition, and with hosts of personal friends in and about the con-

vention—had Michigan been a doubtful State, or even without that, had his grateful friends been more reticent in exploiting his kind efforts in direct connection with the convention and its necessary expenditures, he might have secured the nomination. So, too, Allison was more thought of than the votes indicated; but through all the discussion there had grown and strengthened the belief that the candidate must come from a doubtful State. Even zealous Henderson could not claim that Iowa was in doubt, but what really destroyed the hope of Mr. Allison's friends was the conviction that since the extreme granger sentiment had taken New York's candidate out of the run, it was not policy to select a granger candidate. In vain Allison's friends said that his personal record was that of a man who had held the scales between the two extremes, the held the scales between the two extremes, the prairie and Wall street. The answer was that his State is the home of the grange and the head center of its influences; and the convention admitted the force of the answer. So, after five days of incessant discussion and voting—eliminating all the other candidates and having established the correct principles of choice—the convention chose General Harrison with surprising unanimity. They wanted a doubtful State; Harrison lived in Indiana. They wanted a Western candidate; Harrison was in the West, and not far enough from the East to the West, and not far enough from the East to be out of knowledge and sympathy with Eastern thought. Harrison lived near the center of population, and was almost a composite photograph of the Nation's wants. He was neither granger nor anti-granger. He had good running qualities of another kind. He had a home and cherished it. He had all the homely qualities which are the best gift to an American who seeks for office by the popular vote. He had a good record and not too much of it. He had ancestry, but did not depend upon it. These were the reasons which influenced the convention. after six days' honest and conscientious examination, to nominate General Harrison. It was the best possible outcome. He was the one candidate that I had personally urged for many

months as the easiest to elect, and I was entire-

y sincere when I telegraphed to General Har-

rison that he was the one happy issue out of all

our troubles, and that the convention was very fortunate to have found it out. "About the vice-presidency? Oh, I am afraid am an interested witness there. I say this, though, I heartily approve of Mr. Morton's se-lection, and will loyally work for him. I ought to. He has been my friend from boyhood. I am proud of his business career, and still prouder of his political career. I have watched this carefully from the beginning, and I must confess I never knew a man who grew faster than he, unless, possibly, Warner Miller. Both seem to have had a high aptitude in this direction, and each time they do a public act they do it better than before; so that both continually surprise and please by doing each task even better thau you expected they would. Mr. Morton makes the ticket very strong in New York, and when New York, for the first time in the history of conventions, united its vote and asked his nomination, he was entitled to it, and the convention would have done wrong to refuse the request of the imperial State. My chance for the nomination, and my only claim to it, was in the event that New York did not agree upon a candidate. In that case New Jersey's plea was, as New York cannot be carried without parfect harmony, give the vice-presidency to us. We will carry our State; Indiana and New Jersey will elect the ticket. I don't mean to say we shall not carry New Jersey without having a Jersey man on the ticket, but it will be harder, for the Jersey people are clannish and love their folk. It would not be hard in any case, except for Fiske, and he ought to be ashamed of himself, for he need to be a good Republican, and as anxious for the prosperity of his State as any of us. He knows that the tariff is all that keeps balf of our people from starvation, and how he is going to get his followers to throw away their votes and their livelihood at the same time, and how he dare ask them to do it, can't understand. If they refuse to do so, and the indications are strong in that direction, we earry the State, and the Jersey delegates. ther way with this conjecture: If Miller and Monon abould not carry New York, after all, and Sewell and Phelps should carry New Jersey,

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

and save the Republican ticket, what would the

convention say then? So you see we are not

discouraged, and have a new motive to urge us

to carry New Jersey for Harrison and Morton."

Condition of the Public Deb:-The Year's Receipts and Expenditures.

Special to the Indiauapolis Journat. Washington, July 2.—The reduction in the public debt during June, as shown by the statement issued from the Treasury Department today, is \$14,429,502, and for the fiscal year which closed on Saturday, June 30, \$113,844,080. During the preceding fiscal year the debt was reduced \$109,707,676. The total debt now, less cash in the Treasury, aggregates \$1,165,584,656, and of this amount \$1,015,146,012 is interest-bearing debt. In round numbers the interest-bearing debt to-day is made up of \$714,000,000 4 per cent., \$222,000,000 4 per cent., \$64,500,000 Pacific railroad 6 per cents, and \$14,000,000 navy pension fund 3 per cent. bonds. The net cash or actual surplus in the Treasury on July 1 was \$103,220,-464, against \$40,853,369 a year ago. One year ago the Treasury gold fund balance was \$186,875,669, and to-day it aggregates \$193,866,246, an increase of \$7,000,000 during the year; the net silver fund balance was \$73,348,-

425, against \$47,634,842 to-day, a decrease of

\$26,000,000 during the fiscal year just closed.

Standard silver dollars are steadily accumulat-

ing, and the Treasury now holds \$243,879,487 of this coin, or \$32,000,000 more than on July 1, Government receipts from all sources during June amounted to \$32,490,777, against \$33,070.-884 during June, 1887, and for the fiscal year the revenues aggregated \$379,329,425, against \$371. 403,277 during the preceding fiscal year. Customs receipts for the year just closed aggregated \$219,397,076; internal revenue receipts, \$124.823. 973, and receipts from miscellaneous sources amounted to \$35,108,375. This shows increase, compared with the preceding year of but \$2,000,000 in customs receipts, \$6,000,000 in internal revenue, and a falling off of \$100,000 in receipts from miscallaneous sources. While the revenue has increased about \$9,000,000, the expenditures for the year just closed, which aggregate \$269.089. 939, have also increased about \$1,000,000. The ordinary expenses of the government for the year were \$145,161,500, or about \$10,000,000 than the preceding year; the pension charge was \$81,575,967, \$5,500,000 greater than the year before. while the interest charge, which is growing less and less as the debt is paid off, was \$44,789,572, or \$3,000,000 less than during the preceding year; \$8,270,842 was paid in premiums on bonds purchased during the year. With total receipts amounting to \$379,000.000 and total expenditures aggregating \$269,000 000, the surplus revenue

MINOR MATTERS.

fiscal year.

for the fiscal year just closed will amount to

\$110,000,000, against \$103,471,097 during the last

Impecuatous Chicago Delegates Stranded in

Washington, and Waiting Remittances. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, July 2.—Washington still has a large number of late delegates to the Chicago convention tarrying among its residents. Many of these people are entirely without funds, and are in a rather deplorable condition. Nearly all of the Southern delegates are poor men, and the money which they scraped together for a brief stay in Chicago was exhausted long before the convention closed its labors. Consequently, they found themselves stranded in a strange icty without the wherewith to settle their board bills. Some had no scruples against allowing various candidates to act as their bankers, but there are others who left some delicacy about declaration of New York's delegation that this receiving financial aid of the men for whom great leader-admittedly the best equipped of they voted, and these are the ones who are in all candidates, and the one whose long and the most pitiable circumstances. I saw one valued services best entitled him to the nomination—could not carry that State. From colored man from one of the Southern States yesterday, who was waiting advices from home bethe beginning there had been a recognition of fore he could leave. He told me that he had the fact that the four doubtful States were, in taken \$75 with him to Chicago, which was all the case of anything like unanimity, to direct the money he had, and that his railroad ticket from action of the convention, and among these four Washington south had been sold to scalpers, because he could not raise the funds with which paramount Even admitting that New York to pay his bourd bill here for two days. He was sincere in its belief that Senator Sherman said he had no acquaintances in town from was the weakest vote-getter in that State, yet at whom he could borrow enough money to tide him over his trouble; that he had written home one juncture it was the action of New York that made the nomination of Sherman seem an imfor money, and was waiting here for a reply. He said, further, that he had instructed his

with the cash he required, which will be less than \$20, if he can get away from here quickly. There are a great many others in similar cir-

Finerty Likely to Return to Congress. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 2-It is quite probable that the Fifty-first Congress will be enlivened once more by the presence of the celebrated tail-twister, John F. Finerty, of Chicago. Mr. Finerty lives in the district now represented by Congressman Lawler. He represented that district in the Forty-eighth Congsess, when he was elected as an independent. In the Forty-ninth Congress Mr. Lawler beat him by a very large majority, but when Lawler came up for re-election two years ago his majority had dwindled to less than one hundred. Mr. Lawler's campaign expenses were very large, indeed, and, as he is a poor man, the drain on his resources have kept him poor ever since the last election. He has about made up his mind that he will not run again if there is any contest, whatever, in the nominating convention. Finerty will not run against Lawier, but if the latter stays out of the field Mr. Finerty will enter the lists, and the chances are about nine to one that he will be elected. He is an extremely popular Irishman, with a real brogue which cannot be mistaken. He is one of the best orators in the Irish-American contingent of American politicians, and his return to Congress would enliven that body to a very great extent.

A New Office and Its Incumbent.

Special to Chicago News. It is probable that John H. Oberly will be ap pointed superintendent of Indian schools under the provision that is made for that office in the annual Indian appropriation bill this year. This bill creates an entirely new office, or, rather, extends the functions of an old one so as to make it practically new. The superintendent of Indian schools is to have the entire charge of the education and civilization of the Indians, responsible only to the President, and can appoint or remove teachers as he pleases ithout regard to the Indian commis whom the office has been subordinate in the past. Mr. Oberly has been active in securing the passage of the bill, and from his experience in the office has been able to give some good advice to the committee of the two houses. He wants the office, too, has a taste for it, and an ambition to enter what he considers the most attractive field of official usefulness. He has the indorsement of the Indian Rights' Association and all the church people, together with the mugwumps, with George William Curtis at

Reported Without Recommendation. Washington, July 2.—The Senate committee on the judiciary has decided to report back the nomination of Melville W. Fuller to be Chief-

justice without any recommendation. CHICAGO, July 2 .- The failure of the Senate committee to-day to recommend the appointment of Melville W. Fuller as Chief-justice has called out some warm condemnations at his home here by members of both political parties. The Democrats are particularly severe, one of their leaders, Judge M. F. Tuley saying: "I think the committee's action is a disgrace to them and to the Senate. It looks like an attempt to postpone action until after election. If the Senate comes to a vote on the subject. I do not doubt his confirmation. I certainly hope there are enough Republican Senators who will rise above such despicable action as that of the committee. It would be different if Mr. Fuller did not stand so high. It will be poor party policy to hang up the nomination of such a perfectly spotless man as Melville W. Fuller. The Republicans will loose votes by it."

The Outlook in North Carolina.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Washington, July 2.—Representative John Nichols, who is grand master workman of Knights of Labor for North Carolina, and who was elected to Congress from the Fourth district by a large majority, with the indorsement of organized labor, announces himself in the strongest possible terms for Harrison and Morton. He said to the Journal correspondent to night that he would do all he could to elect Republican electors in his State in November, and that he believed North Carolina would go Republican by an indisputable majority. Henry George, New York's labor agitator, has been here for several days in conference with Mr. Nichols, but he has not budged him from his position. George will support Cleveland because he says Cleveland is for free trade. Nichols says the Republican platform is just what North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and ne other doubtful Southern State has been denanding for years.

General Sheridan.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Washington, July 2.- A private letter from a member of General Sheridan's party, received here this morning, states that he endured the voyage down the river and Chesapeake bay much better than was expected, and that his condition Sunday night, after being about thirty hours upon the water, was very much imroved. The General seemed to enjoy the trip, and to be stimulated by the fresh, cool sea air. He now has more confidence in his recovery than at any time during his illness.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 2.-The Swatara, with General Sheridan and party, sailed at daylight. There was a fresh easterly breeze; thermometer 70.

An Obstruction to Navigation. WASHINGTON, July 2.—The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Landis, of Illinois, authorizing the removal of certain structions in the Wabash river, declares that the piers supporting the railroad bridge across the Wabash opposite Mt. Carmel, Ill., and at a point where the Wabash river flows on the line between Indiana and Illinois, and over which bridge the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad Company operates its trains, are unauthorized obstructions to the commerce of the river. The Secretary of War is given authority to compel the railroad company to remove the piers within sixty days from the serving of notice requiring such removal.

An Angry Congressman. Washington, July 2 - Just before the House was called to order this morning, a little scene occurred which attracted a good deal of attention. Congressman Lagan, of Louisiana, feeling angered at an article which appeared lately in the New Orleans City Item, took advantage of the presence of the corresponden: of that paper, William B. Lynch, to express his feelings. Some angry words ensued, and the Congressman, seizing the correspondent by the lapel of his cost, pushed him out of the east door. Mr. Lynch offered no resistance, and walked quietly away, while Mr. Lagan was much excited, threatening to follow up the attack.

General Notes,

Special to the Indianapolis Journas WASHINGTON, July 2 .- C. H. McCarty, of Indianapolis, is at the Ebbitt.

Norval G. Sparks, of Moore's Hill, and Arthur W. Thompson, of Arthur, Pike county, were to-day admitted to practice before the Interior The President has nominated Peter F. Knight,

of Florida, to be United States marshal for the

Southern district of Florida, and Charles De

Blanc, of Louisville, to be United States consul at Puerto Cabello The Senate has confirmed the nomination of James G. Jenkins to be United States judge for the Eastern district of Wisconsin. Colonel Lamont says that no arrangements

had been made at the White House for Mrs. Cleveland to open the Cincinnati exposition by telegraph. So far as he knew, she had never been invited to do so. By a strict party vote the House committee on elections to-day decided the California con-

tested election case of Sullivan vs. Felton in favor of the contestant, Sullivan, and will report a resolution unseating Feiton. The Republicans will prepare a minority report, which robably be drawn by Mr. Rowell, nois, favorable to Felton's claims.

Hon. Levi P. Morton.

New York, July 2 .- The Hon. Levi P. Morton. Republican nomines for Vice-president, came to the city from Rhinebeck to-day, reaching his office in Nassau street soon after 1 o'clock. He was immediately closeted with a number of friends. He has not yet arranged to meet the committee of the Chicago convention, but will probably receive them at his home.

Obituary. CHENOA, Ill., June 2 -Rev. H. G. Pendleton.

s widely-known Congregational clergyman, died Mr. Phelps said that the New York delegation I family to sell a cow, if necessary, to supply him | at his residence in this city last evening, aged 87.

BLUE AND GRAY IN HARMONY

Second Day of the Gettysburg Reunion of Northern and Southern Veterans.

The Railways and the Town Overtaxed by the Great Crowd-Continuation of Memorial Exercises in Honor of the Slain.

Laying the Corner-Stone of What Promises to Be a Novel Religious Edifice.

An Imposing Demonstration Incident to the Formal Reunion of the Blue and Gray-Speeches by Gens. Sickles and Gordon.

GETTYSBURG, July 2 -The second day of the rennion opened clear and beautiful. No cloud menaced the enjoyment of the visitors, and the terrible battle of twenty-five years ago was on the lips of every one. Trains with thousands of passengers rolled into town, and the great crowd has grown larger, until the place is filled fuller than at any time since the memorable days of '63. At 10 o'clock the five regiments of Green's brigade, the Seventy-eighth, One-hundred-and-second, Sixtieth, One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh, and Onehundred-and-forty-ninth New York, dedicated their monuments on Culp's Hill, and immediately afterward a reunion of the brigade was held. Major-general Henry W. Slocum, who commanded the right of the federal line during the battle, and Brigadier-general George S. Green, the brigade commander, made addresses,

At the same hour Sickels's Excelsior brigade, made up of the Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth New York regiments, met at the site of the brigade monument and held dedicatory exercises. Owing to some unexplainable trouble the monument, the position of which is near the peach orchard, is not finished, and the foundation is the only thing in place. General Sickels was to have unveiled the memorial, but this was dispensed with. Dr. Buckley, former chaplain of the First Regiment, made the prayer. Dr. Twitchell delivered the oration, and Dr. Buckley read an original poem, entitled "Excelsior." Appropriate musical selections interspersed the exercises.

At half-past 9 o'clock the members of the Irish brigade, composed of the Sixty-third, Sixtyninth and Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, marched to the Catholic church, where a requiem mass for those who fell in the battle was celebrated br Fathers Suillette and Corby. It was the latter who, just before the brigade went into battle on the afternoon of the 2d, blessed and absolved them. The party then proceeded to the monument near the "loop," back of the "Devil's Den," where the exercises of dedication were held. Gen. Robert Nugent and Dennis F. Burke made addresses, and Mrs. Richard Knox and other ladies led the singing.

In addition to the memorials there were dedicated to-day the monuments of the following regiments: Battery D. First New York Artillery; the Sixty-second New York, Anderson Zouaves; the Sixty-fourth New York, the Onehundred-and-forty-ninth New York, the Fourth New York and the Independent Battery, the Eighty-sixth New York, the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania, the Scott Legion, the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, the One-hundred-and-forty-fifth New York, the One-hundred-and-tenth Pennsylvania, the Forty-first New York, the One-hundred-and-fifth Pennsylvania, the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, the Fifty-second New York, the Fortieth New York, the Fifteenth New York Battery and the Ninth New York Cavalry. At 2 o'clock the corner-stone of the "Memorial Church of the Prince of Peace" was formally laid in the presence of thousands of people. The question of the erection of this edifice has been agitated for a number of years, and one of the former Episcopal rectors collected a quantity of stones inscribed with either the names of the donators or that of some comrade or friend who had failen in the rebellion. These will be placed in the inside of the church tower. Bishop Howe,

laid the corner-stone. At 3 o'clock the Society of the Army of the Potomac had its annual meeting, and elected Gen. Joshua Chamberlain president for the ensuing year. A telegram was sent to General Sheridan congratulating him on his convales-

of the Central diocese of the Episcopal Church.

At half-past 4 the grand procession moved from Center square to the rostrum in the National Cemetery, where the exercises of reunion between the blue and the gray took place. On the rostrum the front row of chairs was occupied by General Sickles, General Beaver and General Robinson (all with crutches); General Gordon, of Georgia; General Graham, General Butterfield and Rev. Dr. Valentine, of the Southern Theological Seminary. At 5 o'clock General Robinson, in a few brief words, introduced General Sickles as the presiding officer.

The General made the following address:

This assemblage marks an epoch. You are survivors of two great armies. You and your comrades fought here the decisive battle of a long and terrible

civil war. Twenty-five years have passed and now the combatants of '63 come together again on your old field of battle to unite in pledges of love and devotion to one Constitution, one Union and one flag. To-day there are no victors, no vanquished. As Americans we may all claim a common share in the glories of this battle-field, memorable for so many brilliant feats of arms. No stain rests on the colors of any battalion, battery or troop that contended here for victory. Gallant Buford, who began the battle, and brave Pickett, who closed the struggle, fitly represent the intrenid hosts that for three days rivaled each other in titles to martial renown. Among the hundreds of memorial structures on this field there is not one bearing an inscription that wounds the susceptibilities of an honorable and gallant foe. This meeting is an historical event. We dedicate here on this battle-field to-day an altar sacred to peace, and tranquility, and union. We sow seeds of friendship between communities and States, and populations once hostile and now reconciled. We all share in the rich barvest reaped by the whole country, North and South, East and West, from the America born on this battlefield when the Republic consecrated her institutions to liberty and justice. It is sometimes said that it is not wise to perpetuate the memories of civil war, and such was the Roman maxim; but our civil war was not a conspiracy against a ruler, it was not the plot of a soldier to oust a rival from power; it was not a pro-nunciamento. The conflict of '61-5 was a war of in-stitutions, and systems, and policies. It was a revolution, ranking in importance with the French revolution of the eighteenth century, and with the English evolution of the seventeenth, universal in the beneficent influence upon the destinies of this country, and ineffaceable in the foot prints it made in the path of our national progress. The memories of such a war are as indestructible as our civilization. The names of Lincoln, and Lee, and Grant, and Jackson can never be effaced from our annals. The valor and fortitude, the achievements of both armies, never surpassed in any age, demand a record in American history, and now that time and thought, common sense and common interest have softened all the animosities of war. we may bury them forever, whilst we cherish and perpetuate as Americans the immortal heritage of honor onging to a Republic that became imperishable when it became free. The war of 1861-5 was our heroic age. It demonstrated the vitality of republican institutions. It illustrated the martial spirit, and resources, and genius of the American seldier and sailor. It was a war in which sentiments and ideas dominated interests. The lavish sacrifices of blood and treasure, the unvielding tenacity of the combatants, the constancy and firmness of the people of both sides, men and women, old and young rich and poor, signalized the great conflict as the here is age of the Republic. We now see that the obstinacy of the war on both sides compelled a settlement of all the ele-ments of disunion between the North and South. An earlier peace might have been a mere truce, to be followed by recurring hostilities. We fought until the furnace of war melted all our discords and moided us in one homogeneous nation. Let us all be devoutly thankful that God has spared us to witness and to share the blessings bestowed by Providence upon our country, and the compensation for countless sacr fices male to establish on a just

tain our Union, preserve our institutions and defend When Governor Gordon appeared before the great crowd that filled the vast lawn before the rootrum the cheers and hurrabs were almost

and firm foundation a government of the people, by the resple, in I for the people. For myself, I rejoice

that I am here to-day to meet so many comrades and so many fees, and to unite with all of you in pledges

of friendship and fraternity. And now I ask you, one and all, the survivors of the blue and the gray, to af-

firm with one voice our unanimous resolve to main-